TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1881.

Amusements To-day.

Andemy of Puris-Barell of Orplan Asylman Abb y's Park Theater-Les Noces a Oliveis. Aquarium Sth at and Breatway.

Hijon Opera House - The Stake Charmer.

Booth's 1 heatr - The Mighty Dollar. Punnell's Muneum-Breatway and 9th st. States Theatre. The Passing Regiment. Haver yo Milita's Garden The Baveriy's 14th Mt. Theater - Prite in tretan Baverly's 5th Av. Phentre-The Obdiscer. Madison - quare I benter Emeralia. New Theater Comique—The Naper, Matters. San Francisco Minsterla—Breatway and 20th et Tony Pastor's Torate -Variety. Matine Castno-Le Voyage en Suissa.

The Caston Level Concert
That Club Theatre Concert
Union Square Theatre The Lights of Lendon J
Windows Theatre Tuele Tom's Cabon. Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

Guiteau's Trial.

Eight doctors who have made a study of mental diseases testifled as witnesses for the defence in the GUITEAU trial yesterday. A hypothetical question, in which the points relating to the prisoner's mental condition as set forth by the detence, including the insanity in his family, and his alleged belief that he acted upon inspiration, were assumed to be true, was read to them, and they were asked whether upon that state of things they thought GUITEAU was insane. Seven of them replied that if the propositions were true the man was insane. Dr. WORCESTER of Salem would not express an opinion, because he wanted a clearer explanation of the word inspiration than Mr. Scoville gave him.

GUITEAU constantly interfered in the proccedings. He began by saying that he wanted the experts to pass upon the question whether when a man claims he is impelled to do an illegal act by a power beyond him he is sane or insane. He showed a pretty clear understanding of the testimony given, and once pointed out how well fitted his case. As usual, he was sensitive on the question of his mental powers, and was angry when a witness spoke disparagingly of his GARFIELD speech, declaring he would rather be hanged as a sensible man than acquitted as a fool. He was also offended by a question implying that he was a vulgar criminal. There was nothing vulgar about this ease, he exclaimed; it was all high toned. At the end of the day's proceedings, when Mr. Scoville announced that he expected to have President ARTHUR as a witness. GUITEAU insisted that Gen. GRANT, ex-Senators CONKLING and PLATT, ex-Gov. JEWELL, and others should be called to show what was the political situation before the assassination.

Congress in Session.

Both Houses of Congress met at noon yesterday. The Senate, having no officers to elect, proceeded at once to regular business Mr. BECK introduced a bill providing for the retirement of the trade dollar from circulation, Mr. SHERMAN a bill providing for the issue of three per cent, bonds to replace the three and a half per cents, Mr. Logan a Lill to place Gen. U. S. GRANT on the retired list, and Messrs, Mountly and Garland bills providing for commissions to revise the tariff.

In the House the entire day was occupied in effecting an organization. Mr. Keiper, the Republican caucus nominee, was elected Speaker. The Democrats complimented Mr. RANDALL by giving him their votes, and the eight Greenbackers voted for Mr. FORD. The two MAHONE Congressmen from Virginia voted for KEIPER. Objection was made to the swearing in of Mr. WHEELER of Alabama, Mr. Curts of Iowa, Mr. Van VOORHEES of New York, Mr. King of Louisians, Mr. Moore of Tennessee, Mr. Wads-WORTH of New York, Mr. CHALMERS of Mississipi, and Mr. DIEBLE of South Carolina. After free discussion the objections were withdrawn in each case, and all were sworn. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the organization was completed, the President's message was not sent in.

Keifer.

Mr. JOSEPH WARREN KEIPER of Ohlo was yesterday elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

He is probably the lightest weight ever promoted to so heavy a place. Even old Mr. PENNINGTON of New Jersey, the first Speaker chosen by the Republican party, was a greater statesman than KEIFER; yet he always had to consult the page who stood about his desk when questions of parliamentary law required a prompt decision.

The Republican party must be pretty low down in point of ability and force when it has to take such material as this for an officer whose post has not improperly been described as the second in importance under the Government.

A Movement for More Pensions.

Mr. GREEN B. RAUM. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, wants to reform the civil service of the United States. To this end he makes only ten recommendations in his annual report. The most interesting is the

"Touth-Sub-relinate officers, clerks, and employees retired without fault after a service of hur years to re-erive retiring pay equal to one month's pay for each year, and pro rata for each fraction of a year."

What Mr. RAUM thus calls retiring pay it simply a pension. It is not any less a pension because neither permanent nor large The proposition is to pay small pensions to all officers who have served the Government creditably for a period of four years.

A great deal is said nowadays about cor ducting the Government on strict business principles. Do merchants, at the end of four years' service, give their clerks boun

ties of this sort? And even if they did, the practice should not be imitated by the Government. The appetite for office in this country is great enough already. No retiring pay is needed to attract applicants to Washington. We are opposed to any measure tending to make office seem more desirable than it does at

It is difficult to account for this proposal to pension the civil service on retirement except on the idea that the income of the Pederal Government is growing so large that the nation really does not know what to do with all the money.

And this view leads to a practical sugges tion which has much more of civil service | that the condition of the lower classes of reform in it than any of Mr. RAUM'S ten recommendations.

If we collect so much revenue that we can afford to pay pensions out of it to civil offi- get from orthodox economists and politi-Follows it at once by the summary abolition | spent their lives are no longer profitable, | taken away the inclination. The Canadians |

of internal revenue taxes and the entire official system over which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue presides. Mr. RAUM can then continue his labors in

the promotion of civil service reform without the distractions of official care. The probabilities are, however, that he would at once devote himself, heart and soul, to securing some better office, if possible, than he now holds, and in the mean

of itself. That topic, according to our observation. is much more interesting to a public man when he is at the head of an important department of the Government, and is talking about his subordinates, than it is when he is out in the cold, and only anxious to get

time would let civil service reform take care

back into office again. British Workmen Calling for Protection. If a protective tariff seems firmly established in this country, it is not because rich manufacturers desire it, but because the workmen they employ are persuaded. rightly or wrongly, that their wages would be lowered by the free admission of foreign goods. It is equally plain that the principles of free trade were embodied in British legislation, not because their advocates outargued their opponents, but because they outvoted them. The repeal of the Corn laws was a triumph of the broad eaters over the bread producers, of the manufacturing over the agricultural element of the British population; for the farmers would naturally consider their own interests furthered by a duty on foreign wheat. Now under the enlarged conditions of the fran chise, the British workingman constitutes a far more powerful political factor than he did thirty years ago, and, if he chose, he could compel, in all likelihood, a return to protective principles. But will be choose? That is a question to which very different answers are returned by London journals on the one hand, and on the other by news-

papers published in the great industrial

centres of the north of England. It is natural enough that people living in London should imagine that free trade the ories are firmly rooted in British legislation, for no revolt against those doctrines has been remarked in any section of the metropolitan population. Unlike Paris, London is not a manufacturing city. The mass of its hard-working inhabitants are engaged in trade, and their sole concern is to seil goods at a profit without reference to the place of their production. If they can buy stiks, for instance, cheaper in Lyons than in Macclesfield, they will do so, and the orthodox economists may rely upon their votes to sustain a renewal of the CORDEN treaty with France, or any other application of free trade principles. But the case is different in other parts of England, as the recent elections in North Lincoinshire, North Durham, Cambridgeshire, and several other constituencies have conclusively demonstrated. In each case the successful candidate came forward upon what is known as a fair trade platform, whereupon the London newspapers, with only two or three exceptions, combined to write him down. That they failed in every instance has opened the eyes of poli ticians to the obvious fact that legislation is effected, or brushed aside, not by the cogency of abstract reasoning, but through the crude agency of votes. In their discomfiture they have bethought themselves, somewhat tardily, of inquiring into the actual condition of those British industries which have to sustain the competition of foreign manufactures, protected at home, but admitted into England free of duty. Their investigations have disclosed a state

of things which abundantly justifies the dissatisfaction of British workingmen under the practical operation of free trade doctrines, and explains the return to Parliament of men pledged to advocate the princiale of reciprocity. To begin with the silk interest, we note that the number of hands employed in Macclessield alone has fallen in twenty years from 14,000 to 6,520. In the same period the weekly wages paid in the silk and ribbon factories has declined from \$60,000 to \$10,000. According to the computations of Mr. Lis-TER of Bradford, there has been a loss of from \$250,000,000 to \$300,000,000 in the wages of British workmen through the silk goods imported during the last twenty years. In 1861 there were eighty-four ribbon manufacturers in Coventry; now there are not a dozen who have not been forced to compound with their creditors. The books of a large silk manufacturer in Macclesfield show that his annual production was valued at \$1,250,000 before the treaty with Presidency for him in 1876. France, and that since then its average value has not reached \$350,000. What is true of Macclestield and Coventry is true also of the cotton, worsted, and lace industries in Manchester, Bradford, Nottingham, and other towns. A significant announcement appeared three months ago in the London Times, that Messrs, PRIESTLY & Sons, woollen and dress goods makers, of Bradford, were establishing mills in Phila-

delphia, and transferring their machinery and their operatives to the United States. In Sheffleid, at the annual cutiers' feast, on Sept. 2, it was acknowledged that profits were a thing of the past, that wages were being continually reduced, that furnaces were being put out, and the mills worked either not at all or on half time. In Birmingham, the gun trade, which has always been an important industry, has of late years been seriously depressed, and a like decline is observed in the industries concerned in turning out railway wheels and axles, and in making various kinds of fittings for rallway carriages. Even the pinchbeck wares for which Birmingham used to be notorious are being driven out of the home market by French and Swiss importations. The decrease of production and the decline of wages are equally noticeable in the neighboring town of Wolverhampton; and in both places the operatives are beginning to attribute their listress to the competition of foreign goods, and to demand that duties shall be placed on commodities derived from those countries which impose a protective tariff upon the products of British industry. Among other English manufactures which find themselves unable to contend even in home markets with importations from the Continent, should be mentioned the glove trade and the pottery

operatives is deplorable.

who are suffering from this state of things.

little danger of its meeting a better reception in The Implication of Prince BISMARCK, in the Reichstag, that Italy had advanced too far toward being a republic during late years to be trade. It is estimated that not one-third so a safe ally for Germany, has drawn out an inmany gloves are made in England new as dignant denial from the Liberth of Rome. The were made a few years ago. The great German Chancellor will no doubt be amused at this effusive protest against republicanism; but wholesale firms sell quite as many gloves, none the less he will reflect that he probably but they are not made by English workmen. knows more about the politics of Italy than the The great glove makers now have their Rome Liberta. principal workshops at Grenoble or Brus-

The victories of the Madge over some sels, instead of at Worcester or Ye wil. In Staffordshire and Worcestershire, where the small American pachts have produced a curious pottery industries are situated, we are told effect. Some of the owners, builders, and sailors of British yachts are now talking as i that depression is steadily increasing, and America knew very little about yach ing. They like to forget that the emblem of international championship, the Queen's Cup, still remains Now, what consolation do the workmen, here, as it has for thirty years. Whenever, in the past, any of the Queen's subjects have thought seriously of getting back that accepted cers, we collect too much. The revenue cians of the Connen school? They are told token of superiority, some Sappho or other should therefore be reduced. Let Congress | that if the vocations in which they have | American yacht, a favorite at the time, has

imagined they had a vessel to win it, the other day, but they were miles out in their calcula-tion. If the career of the Madge induces British yachtamen to pluck up courage to challenge for the cup that America holds, it will prove to have been of some use.

they should turn their energies into another

channel. But where are they to find another

channel, seeing that all the avenues of em-

ployment in Great Britain are overcrowded?

Clearly, too, self-interest would prompt a

workman to continue, if possible, to do that

in which he has sequired a special dexter-

ity. Self-interest would prompt, moreover

workmen engaged in other callings to assist

him, so far as their votes would serve, in

earning a livelihood in his own trade, for

they do not want an influx of competitors

Facts like these would seem to justify the

recent assertion of a Bradford manufac-

turer that a force potent as the law of grav-

ity itself was impelling the operatives of

England toward protective principles. That

irresistible impulse is self-interest, or, what

comes to the same thing, a conviction of

self-interest, whether well or weakly grounded. It is self-interest that has made

the workingmen of the United States, of

France, and even of the Canadian Domin-

ion, protectionists. We must admit that no

amount of argument can persuade American

workingmen that foreign competition can

raise their wages or shorten their hours.

According to the Bradford manufacturer, it

is simply a question of time when British

workingmen shall show themselves equally

obdurate to the reasonings of orthodox

economists, and when the ery for protection,

already raised in many industrial centres

of the north, shall become a peremptory

summons which the legislature must obey.

The New Treasury Broom.

Judge FOLGER has commenced the work

of paritication in his own office by turning

out LAMPHERE, the appointment clerk, long

notorious as a jobber, and by sending adrift

JOHN SHERMAN'S private secretary, who had

been bequeathed as a convenient legacy to

his successor. This is a good beginning,

and it gives promise of other reforms that

are absolutely needed to break up the cor-

rupt Ring which has heretofore run the ma-

The Assistant Secretaries and the Chief

Clerk, who hold the most confidential rela-

tions to the head of the department, have

been publicly charged with collusion in

sponsible trust. In the cases of UPTON and

POWER especially, the testimony in the WIN-

DOM investigation, which Mr. SHERMAN

caused to be suppressed, reveals enough of

complicity in the Custodian's venal deal-

ings to exclude them from confidence, and

A new Secretary, without previous train

ing in the departments, has either to be de-

perdent for routine business upon the

officials whom he may find around him, or

he must grope his way in comparative dark-

ness until he learns the methods and prece-

dents. Between these alternatives he gen-

erally chooses the former as the more easy

for himself, and thus establishes relations

The result is that the UPTONS, POWERS

LAMPHERES, PITNEYS, and the like, become

fastened on the service, and are the actual

dispensers of a large patronage with which

they never should have been trusted. A

sharp and unscrupulous manager like Jons

SHERMAN, who had his own interests to

serve, knew how to utilize these instru-

ments by allowing them free run in the

freasury. They worked together harmo-

niously, and with reciprocal profit. They

The surroundings of Judge Folgen must

make him uncomfortable, and the easies

mode of relief in the long run is to get ric

of them at once. He will be compelled,

sooner or later, to take that course for self-

protection, and hence he cannot decide upon

it too soon. Until these chronic office-

holders are displaced, the keys to flagrant

abuses and to long-hidden spoliation will

they have exercised terrorism over subor-

dinates which would be overcome the day

they were turned out. Judge Folger has

only had a short experience in the Treas-

ury, but his alert and astate mind has al-

ready made important discoveries, which

will guide him in other investigations soot

He has in his hands the opportunity to

unearth enormous frauds, and to expose the

rascalities of Republicans who held the

highest places in the Government while a

Fraudulent President occupied the White

House. HAYEs himself was a beneficiary in

these iniquities, besides having been the

open rewarder of the perjurers, forgers,

bargainers, and scoundrels who stole the

Foolish and Outrageous.

The purpose of the Society for the Pre-

vention of Cruelty to Children is good; but

the abuses in the exercise of its functions

The case of the little actress, Corinne, i

a startling illustration of this sort of folly.

ent guardian for years, and the relation of

this guardian is fully recognized by the

laws of Massachusetts, where she lives. She

is well in health, affluent in circumstances,

evidently free from every form of oppres

sion or cruelty. Yet, when she applies to

the Mayor for a license to perform in this

city, this society interferes as if she were a

victim of actual wrong, proposing to take

her from the guardian, to treat her as though

she were a pauper, and to appoint a new

she has never had a residence. This whole

proceeding to foolish; it is unjustifiable. If

work with so little regard to common sense

it ought to be immediately abolished by the

Gen. John A. Logan was promptly on

hand yesterdar to reintroduce into the Senate

his bill to place Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT upon

the retired list of the army. Gen. GRANT is

among the rich men of this country, among its

corporation kings, and not among paupers

needing national bounty. If a political purpose

is the chief motive underlying Gen. LOGAN'S

scheme, there is still more reason for crushing

it. The effectual set back which it received in

the last Congress makes it evident that there is

Legislature.

this philanthropic society is to perform its

guardian for her here in New York, where

The child has been in the nands of her pres

very easily become intolerable.

to be undertaken.

found. By the possession of power

difficult to sunder afterward.

kept each other's secrets.

t show that they were beneficiaries of a

fraudulent system, organized to steal.

transactions that unfit them for any re-

chinery of the Treasury.

in their own vocation.

The notorious stage robber WHITE, alias BURTON, who but for brave Mrs. SMITHSON would have killed United States Marshal Wilcox in a railway car last week while on the way to the penitentlary, has been under sentence before, but a pardon from R. B. HAYES enabled him to resume his occupation of robbery and murder. WHITE, like HAYES, prides himself upon minor moralities of conduct while commit ting great wrongs. He claims to be an abstainer from liquor, tobacco, and profanity.

While New Yorkers have been enjoying mild Indian summer weather, and the light of the yellow moon falls upon streets thronged with people who find the air just sufficiently bracing to make a brisk evening stroll pleasant a reminder that winter is here appears in the telegraphic reports. The skating season at Lyons, Iowa, opened badly on Sunday with the drowning of two little boys, who broke through the lee while skating.

The Japanese are called the Yankees of the East. The fitness of the title can hardly be disputed now that they have successfully or ganized a corner in their silk production and brought the foreign merchants to terms.

Guatemala is getting herself into trouble She has on hand a quarrel with Mexico, which has lately been intensified by some insulting remarks in the official journal of the Mexican Government. She also seems to be brewing difficulty with France, as the Secretary of the French Legation in Guatemaia, M. Piler, is said to have been maltreated by the police. The ambition of Central American police to be drilled on the New York police system may receive a set-back if it should be found that our Guatamaia imitators had clubbed their country into war or into the payment of damages. It is hardly probable that Guatemala feels quite equal to handling France and Mexico at once.

If Cornell has skaters as well as oarsmen among her students, she probably will not enter them in the tournament arranged at Vienna for the middle of January. It is somewhat of a relief to find that the skaters of America, as well as of northern Europe, are cordially invited to take part in this contest at the Austrian capital. Perhaps this is an indication that American athletes are not all believed to be like the Cornellian representatives. If any of our skaters contend at Vienna, and are beaten there, we advise them to take the gruel of defeat good-humoredly, and not go about declaring that they sold themselves or were sold out.

The ocean steamers Lessing, St. Germain City of Berlin, Arragon, Erin, Hermod, Coptic, Arizona, City of Chester, Devonia, Bath City and Bolivia are among those that have been more or less the prey of storms during the past fortnight. Some have lost propellers, funnels boats, or spars; some have had their decks repeatedly swept by the sea; several of them have had men washed overboard. The experience of sundry old captains is that worse gales are never brewed than those that occurred about the 28d of November.

of \$1,050,910 for War and Marine, and a law has

by holsting the Republican flar over their headquarters and hurrahing for the fine old party
which shollshed slavery. Why, they themselves
are lower in morals and more oppressive in
their rule than the old slaveholders were.

"So far as I can see into the milistone, Keifer
has simply been elected into the order of
Bosses. They are mortally afraid of the free
influence Ohio exerts in the Republican party.
They hate and fear Sherman, Foster, and Haistead. Now that Arthur promises them a Stalwart revival, they feel the necessity of having a
representative in Ohio. They have bloked out
Keifer as the most available man to organize an
Administration party in Ohio. He is a weak,
superficial, and narrow man, but even that is a
sort of atvantage, for the Bosses don't want the
Speaker to be too cunning. They want a man
who will give a good deal of scrupulous attention to the division of patronage, work
tractably in the harness of the machine, and not
spend any time trying to elect himself President. Keifer answers the bill very nicely.

"All this, I am afraid, means a Democratic
President in 1884, although, of course, I
wouldn't be quoted as saying so. I have been a
Republican since Fremont's year, and I didn't
go out in 1872 though I wanted to, badiy. I
have kept along is the ranks, trying to think
that my party meant semething elevating, and
really had a mission. Last summer, when Miller and Lapham were sleeted. I felt fresh confidence in the housety of the party, though I
den't think very highly of these two men. But
if, alter ali we have suffered and done to bring
the party up to a plane where it could challenge
respect, the old repudiated Bosses, like Logan,
Cameron, and Conkling, are to be put in charge,
and the riot act read to what you call Half
Breeds, why, I don't care how soon the thing
gets smashed. I would a thousand times rather
see some Democratike Bayario of Randail in
the White House than have the sickening oid
Grant act repeated."

The ugly lone of this Half Breed has a good
many echoes, I Massachusetts is somewhat aghast at finding that her Constitution has been altered by the ballots of about a tenth of her voters. It is true that 1881 is an off year in politics, and that the election for Governor was by no means it more flercely than Conking fought R. B. Haves. And, most important consideration, they have the voters of the party at their back. Opinions differ asto what part Hiscock will play in the battle we all foreses. Some of his neighbors, who have an unfriendly idea of his moral composition, think he will eat humble ple, and try to ake friends with Keifer or the powers back of Kefer, and get the Ways and Means Chairmanship. He has crawled to but men ait his life, they say, and may be trusted to do it again now that he has discovered what is what. Overs think that Hiscock has more nerve, and at a assume the leadership of the Hall Breeds in the House this winter, and ask for the Gubernaterial nomination next fall, and doubt. It is also true that the constitutions amendment at stake was not one of the highest importance. Still, the vote on this matter was only a small fraction of the vote for Governor. thus showing how little interest, even in Masachusetts, voters in general take in questions of constitutional enactment, as compared with

A pleasant incident of the past few days has been the end of the long and hard legal fight between two city churches, the Madison Avenue Baptist and the Oliver Street Baptist over a piece of property. After eighteen years of suits at law, carried three times up to the Court of Appeals, they have settled their dispute amicably, as between brothren. This tardy but satisfactory conclusion has no doubt been welcomed already with devout thankfulness by both churches. It is said, however, that one reason why the fraternal mode of settlement at last found free course, was that the Madison Avenue invested heavily in railroad stocks, and made its pile in St. Paul, so that it was able to pay up its \$67,000 to Oliver Street with a benevo-

The immigration at this port for the past eleven months has been more than five times as great as during the entire twelve months of 1877. The largest part of this influx comes from Germany; and the Reichstag's attention has been called to the fact that 200,000 Germans have emigrated already this year. The deputy who said that the Germans flocked to the United States because they could there find what they vainly asked from their Government at home gave the true explanation in a few words Nevertheless, the Reichstag will no doubt vote its enormous budget for sustaining imperial

Sunset Cox on Civil service Reform.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed the 28th git to Mesers Historick, Reed, K Her, Cox and Randal), the prominent conditates for the Speaker ship of the House of Representatives, together with the

really to the same received from Mr. Coxi.

New York, New 28, 1881.

Dear Sin. I am instructed by the Act New 28, 1881.

Act of the Act of the

New York Ciry, Nov. 20, 1881. Deat Sin: Yours teat hant. I am northwater, even in a brun way, to give you my views as to the civil service My friend Willis introduced a wree bill, and some bill o similar fenor such to be the law. I would aim at the practical application of the idea-that ment acould binns. This I have belond to do. as you will see, first, by the Centus law, where partisan appointments were norbinden, and, second, in the Lite Savine law, where spiritar provisions were enacted. In both of those measures there was a fair application of good business schee in carrying out the law. I am a sociated with these casures, and they tell better than overe profession what is my indement. In the propagation of Your kinets you can, by some information from Mc Kindball, Superin condent of the Line Saving Service, and from them P A Walker, late of the Consus Bureau, do your conse rea civil service." With respect,

Guiteau in Possessed.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; Guiteau's profine use of the word Derry embeloises ine to write According to the Scriptures, it was the Deity who enter ed into Julia Iscariot when he betrayed his Lord and Master, and so far from considering fauted incesponable, "he repenied and went and hanced himself." So man ever commits marker de heratory when not under the induction of his evil spiritualler was the devil. As distinct shows no repentance, and is not likely to hang limself, the law should deap for him.

New Your City, Dec. 4.

AT HISCOCK'S HOME. Hiscock Not Popular, but the Maif Breeds Not Contented or Happy Over his Defeat -Will the Stalwarts' Troubles End?

SYRACUSE, Dec. 5 .- The defeat of Hiscock in the Republican caucus at Washington does not precisely throw a gloom over the city. The Hon. Frank is not a hot favorite here, although he gets handsome majorities for offices here. Local disaffection has been growing toward him for the past two or three years, partly owing to municipal complications of no outside value and partly because of his own changed manner since he conceived the idea that he was a grea man. There are, without doubt, more Syracuse Republicans who are satisfied with Hiscock's eleat than there are those who mourn. To tell the truth, faith in his success had never been

very strong hereabouts. But talking with a prominent and tolerably shrewd Half Breed, who left Washington Friday morning cock sure that his friend Hiscock would win, I gathered that the Half Breeds are very sour over his humiliation throughout the State. The politician of whom I speak was particularly wrathful. This was the essence of his

True Republicans must see in this election of Keifer that their work of disarming the Bosses has only begun. We had done the job so thoroughly in this State that we lost sight of the fact that there were other States still under the voke. The Stalwart victory in the caucu on Saturday will open the eyes of our people to their mistake. The retirement of Platt and Conkling was only a skirmish. The battle has

ism, who conspired with a few small tricksters

tion away from Hiscock; and Conkling and

Platt, who have been repudiated at home, vel

sit in honored places in Arthur's counsels

These men flatter themselves that they can boss

or fool four million voters into doing their bid-

ding and answering their beck and call, simply

by holsting the Republican flag over their head-

quarters and hurrabing for the fine old party

for the Gubernatorial nomination next fall, and dare Arthur and Conkling to do their worst. This view credits Frank History with larger

BALLOONS AT THE POLE.

Views of a Practical Aeronautic Engineer

engineer whose business it is almost exclusively to make balloons, indute them with gas, and send them up with

act mants. I have naturally been interested in The FUS's reports of Commander Cheyn's lectures on the proposed

scheme of a pour balloon expedition. That gentleman is

unionhiedly qualified by a large experience to speak un

derstandingly upon the subject of p iar expeditions, but

unless his experience is equally great with regard to

practical acconantics. his lecture, interesting as it is must necessarily deviate widely from facts when he co

ters a less familiar field and entertains the somewhat

chimerical idea of prosecuting his researches with the

The difficulties onposing the success of such a scheme are twofold: First, those attending the proper inflation

and safe ascension of a series of large balloons as pro

of the pole, independent of the chance of ever sale y re

The first of the difficulties I consuler insurmountable in

attempted at a point very far north, or in the region of

extreme cold. Under such conditions the varnish of the

frozen matter, and, unless the greatest care was taken t

warm them thoroughly, their fruite gas envelopes could never be not-ided and a read out or otherwise

handled without proforing innumerable fissures for the

haids the gas, the office of the cloth being to haid the

Generalize a sufficient quantity of hydrogen gas mot

less than 50,000 cubic feet) to fill one or these bellocms

ficulties ever before known or confermulated in conner

gon with hillouring, and the (resh) y concrated gas men meeting greater cold than, attended its entrance into the

bag would precipitate a costian secree of moisture upon

the interior and corrustit with not, and the hag it-sit would no three when changing furtherly admission of gas

These structures are based up-n my assumption that

they have cold weather in the polar regions, which I have always supposed to be the cose. Assuming a w-

ever, that my professional opinion on this point is value less because I have mover been there, I pass to the con-siteration of a more facilities difficulty—that of reaching

variable, just as the national holds the ci-th-

escape of cas. Making heavier or stronger gas bucs

aid of balloons

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As an

courage than he has ever shown in the past.

in New England to keep the sotes of that see

get to be fought. The Bosses have taken new courage by the personal inspiration of Arthur. He will put weapons of offence into their hands which they have not grasped before since Grant's time Look at the influences which beat Hiscock Cameron at the head of seventeen Congressmen from his State, at least eight of whom hated hemselves for wearing his collar; Logan, or canizing and working again the old machine in Illinois which we all honed had gone down when Bristow drove its leaders into retiremen or prison-six years ago: Mahone, the new Boss of Virginia, and a man in whose methods and principles no decent Republican can take pride; Robeson, a tainted reminder of Grant-

Hayti is a small country, and it finds it hard to make both ends meet. Its budget recently voted will cause a deficit estimated at three-quarters of a million, and to meet this it is proposed to borrow money. Out of a total expenditure of \$4,478,546, the sum of \$1,142,583 is allowed for Interior Relations, under which head come various schemes of internal improvement carried on or subsidized by the Government. Next in amount comes an item seen promulgated making military service obligatory upon all able-bodied citizens of Havti over 20. Public Instruction gets but \$726,728. A petty nation attacked at the same time by the subside system and by militar sm is in a bad

those of holding and distributing office,

reply to the same received from Mr. Cox:

during inflation, or by enterging or contracting by increased or diminished air pressure and florentels value

The following is the only reply received to the above

is finite points by ball one travelling long distances a Betire I became a balloonatic I was a meteorologist, and all-order accompanies with a view to entarging and fa-voring my observations in caverife acteure. As a re-ort of these observations which are extensive each senson I am decidedly of the opinion that it is suppracticable to and a half-on at any very distant p int, and rea h it by the unsided efforts of the wint, especially if that point is marthy and of the starting point as all winds of long continuance, except a burn ca-tward current, ultimatel travel in curves, however straightforward they may appear at mouts distinct from the suction or partial racum which is usually their exciting cause. The natural sun ulator of wind is the sun, and the natural course of arrial currents is toward the sun, when it is illustrated by more local causes. Agreeable to this theory, the tendency of wind in the region of the poles would between be um as gway from them or toward the sun, and I spore Wittiam Porrs, Ecq. hend that a balloon crew would be in a fair way to avoid that dangerous locality by drilling helplesale away from

it soon after they got affirst on the serial mos, and they would probably "land" in some other sea. Cast. Myssis. Aeronautic Engineer.

Monaws, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1881.

Fly Havages in Michigan Wheat. Dowasirac, Dec. 5.—The fly has made and actor in the wheat fleds of anti-western Muhagan fields that looked the a low weeks ago are tully our half OBSERVATIONS AT WASHINGTON.

Don Cameron's Ideas on Free Tabacco-The Tarif-The Speaker-The Lobby-The In-

vestigations. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- As the Representaives show themselves, especially the new ones. it becomes apparent, with regard to the tariff question, that the idea of protection has made new growth, not only among Republicans, but among Democrats, especially in the South and West. Then, evidently, the Cobden associations meet obstacles, and theory is confronted with facts-statements rather-which, whether

sound or not, are making headway. It was this that laid on the table of the Demoratic caucus last evening the resolution approbatory of the platform of the last National Convention, wherein a "tariff for revenue only

was a conspicuous plank.

Concerning the tariff question, it is to be observed that Pennsylvania receives recruits rom the agricultural regions, noticeably from grain-producing regions in the West. It was here that the free trade heresy was supposed to be taking strongest hold. It is to be remarked, also, that public men who heretolore have dawdled with protection now stand firmly on dawdied with protection now stand firmly on their feet and declare with emphasis that protection is the thing to pay the national debt and at the same time insure universal prosperity.

Companion to this is the Don Cameron idea of free tobacco, the diet of the masses, and the product of vast regions, a strip of Pennsylvania included. This is supplemented from the corngrowing region with the progressive suggestion of free whiskey. These together, said a prairie region representative, "will piace the broad of life within the reach of all and gives the broad of life within the reach of all and gives the broad of life within the reach of all and gives the broad with a stiff artiff."

A picthoric treasury gives birth to ideas not always good. It is an easy process that starts with the extinction of taxes on home products—tobacco and whiskey mostly—and ends with the proposition to piace them on the products of foreign countriess-eking a market in this. It is so taking as to seem almost perfect.

These things, in the crude state, entered into the Speakership contest. While Stalwarts were intent on their own special purposes, for the accomplishment of which they took up Keifer, it would have been some other man if another with equal fitness could have been found, and who was at the same time sound on the tariff question. Keifer suited both ideas, and with him the plan worked.

It is to be noted that the Republicans are short of strong timber in the House as well as the Senate. Apparently they have made up their minds to make the plan worked.

Benocrats in debts and parliamentary experience. Robeson and Kasson are the two relied on to take the lead on the floor, Whether they are a match feel and on the floor, Whether they are a match feel and on the floor, Whether they are a match feel and on the floor, Whether they are a match for landail, Knott, or a dozen others, it will not take long to determine.

The subsidy idea to further benefit our commercial marine will have accompanion that a grand their feet and declare with emphasis that pro-

The subsidy idea to further benefit our commercial marine will have strong advocates. Mr. Blaine's views in this particular have a strong hold, and it may be depended on that a grand scheme for encouragement of shipbullding by paying liberal drawbacks and for the mail service will in time make its appearance. What to do for our shipping is a question which may well challenge attention, and it would be well if it could receive attention, and it would be well if it could receive attention solely on its merits, without personal or party considerations.

It is understood that a number of Representatives have come to Washington with resolutions of inquiry in their pockets, all looking to the appointment of committees of investigation into a variety of subjects, but mostly relating to the operations of the Hayes business combination, whereof Secretaries Sherman and Schurz were conspicuous members. What to do with propositions of this, description is a question were conspicuous members. What to do with propositions of this description is a question already with Republicans.

THE SIALWARTS RIJUICE.

ALBANY, Dec. 5 .- Great is the exultation of the Stalwarts over the defeat of Hiscook for Speaker. Their leaders here have a right to say. "We told you so!" for they predicted the result many days are with entire confidence.

"But how did this come to pass," inquired somebody not in Stalwart secrets, "when Hissock was backed by every Republican Congress eook was backed by every hepublican Congress-man from New York, twenty in all, including the irisky Rev. J. Hyatt Smith?"

"A plague on such backing," Hiscock may well reply. The support of ten of the twenty was worse than half-hearted, while at least six of the ten talked in undertones all the time against him, and would not have voted for him had they not felt sure that he would be defeated in the end.

had they not felt sure that he would be defeated in the end.

Ever since Hiscock became a candidate for Speaker, last winter, he has been courting the Staiwarts in this State. He even tried to win the favor of Mr. Conkling while the latter was still in the Senate. They had little confidence in his professions, but nevertheless determined to seize an opportunity to bring him to the test and let him show his hand. They proposed him in open session for temporary Chairman of the last Republican State Convention, in opposition to Warner Miller, the regular nominee; and Hiscock got up and declined, though the Stalwarts insisted upon voting for him, and some of them instinuated that his declination was an act of bad faith. At all events, it destroyed Hiscock's chances for the Speakership, though he did not then view the transaction in that light. If he had been a long-sighted politician he would have kept out of the State Convention.

There is no feel here big enough not to see

tician he would have kept out of the State Convention.

There is no fool here big enough not to see that the blow which prostrated Hiscock at Washington was directed by the New York Stalwarts.

The Stalwarts are rejuced that they did not have to take Kasson. There was too much Baine in him. But they will not feel quite sure as to what they have got in Keifer until he makes up the committees.

"Is this sail drifting toward Grant and a third term?" was the question put to a high-toned, the roughly informed Stalwart. "Not a bit of it," was the reply. "It means just this: Ward Hunt in due time off the Supreme beach, Rossoc Conking in his place (if he will take it), and Chester A. Arthur a candidate for a second Presidential term in 1884."

A Monument for Capt. Charles P. Smith.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: On the 16th day of September last I addressed a communication to you suggesting a popular subscription, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to the purchase and erection on the Sunken Meadows, or on some other suitable site, of a monument bearing an appropriate inscription commemorative of the late Capt. Charles P. Smith, whose ut fluctung bravery, though at the immediate peril of his own life. and good judgment as pilot in charge of the Seawanhaka on the day she was burned in the summer o 1880, contributed to save the lives of so many passen cers. Hi-death was undoubtedly due, remotely at least, to the horrible burns and serious injuries which he re

My communication was very soon responded to by many subscriptions, sent to the editors of the New York dailies as acents to receive the subscriptions; but the excitement attending the assassination of the President rapidly absorbed the attention and interes of the public, and the isseef was merged in the greater a-row.

Now, however, I venue to recall to the attention of the public-particularly that portion of it comprising those who were on the Seawanhaka on the day when size burned, and also their immediate fremes and relatives—the succession in regard to a minimizer to take the succession in regard to a minimizer to take some the secretariest that only a few thousand addiars would be suffaint. I respectfully success that any a few thousand addiars would be suffaint. I respectfully success that are also the succession in the secretarial that only a few thousand deliars would be suffaint. I respectfully success that are accounted the single first the secretarial section of the succession of the secretarial section of the succession of the succession of the secretarial section of the section of the succession citement attending the assassination of the Presiden count for the page se, a morning of the subscriber of call be called for the minutes of supporting a communities to a beta-derest the mental of the strict is articled with a morning of that With a bount of the strict is articled with a morning of the world with a size of though by a district particle of the world with a size of though of the strict o

To the Epiron of The Sun - Sor: The requirement of turther accasation to prevent the sale cleamargation as butter is new an agitable point brand to successe "trading grane" has not provid a sufficient incounts to protect the public or in heing in

Butter fi kins and tute are universally bound with wondenthoops. Connect of commissions mixers at deat ers to have their parameter short as recent summate dairy per bares in every respect, lented with culvarient from house. Make it an offence to replace such house with wooden ones, and one slop further is a smed in pur

A Prediction of the Winter's Weather. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC I have

and by crack. Though I do not control by Angelier prochat I say that his winder will be a make on. The month's weather will be a make on. The month's weather will be sincewast extract I well by the assat only warm during the first part of the month but the later hard will be called middlers, assume will be present and warm, with occasional warm with the present and warm, with occasional warm where a between the warm, which wall red assort to warm, which saws along, which wall red assort to much. Onenne, Dec &

The Windsor Baths, No. 5, 7, and 6 East 46th st ., will be open for the inspec-

tion of indicatrom 9 A M until 4 P M to day, and from that hour until 11 P M for the inspection of gentamen. The baths will be upon for business to morrow (Wedness (Asy) incrumg - Ade.

BUNDEAMS.

... The people of Plymouth, Mass., recogize Mme. Dotti, the opera singer, as Maria Louise Date

merty of that place.

Beaufort County, S. C., this year, in addition to St. te taxes, paid into the State Treasury as phos-phate revalty \$108.848 50.

-A man put his head and some stones into a bar, at Constantine, Mich., tied the open end closely around his neck, and leaped into a pond. -At the first sale this season in Natal.

Africa, of native-grown ostrich feathers, three pounds and nine ounces of long white feathers brought \$100. -The annual revenue to the United States from applejack alone is in the neighborhood of \$50,000, and about two-thirds of that is from Sussex County, N. J.

-An Alton railroad train was stopped on dark night by a man wildly waving a burning name. He had discovered an obstruction on the track, and im rovised a danger signal.

-In the Legislature of Washington Territory a bill giving suffrage to women possessed of Par in property was passed in the lower House, but killed in the Council by a vote of 8 mays and 1 yea.

-Red River Jack, an Indian medicine man, was noted for ugliness and ignorance; yet Mrs. Brandi-mere of Muskegon, Mich.—young, refined, and pretty sloped with him after being three days his patient. -The barrooms of Texas are now required y law to be closed from 9 to 3 o'clock on Sundays.

This arrangement," said an advocate of the measure in the Legislature, " will give liquor and religion just about -Although an advanced and independent Liberal, Lord Airlie, at the last election of representative peers for Scotland, was placed at the head of the poll as the only Liberal representative of Scotland in the Hou

of Lords. His wife was a sister of Lady Amberiey, who -In Charleston, S. C., the business of turpentine and rice factors has so materially extended that it has been found necessary to erect a mammoth barro factory in the city limits. This year, according to existing contracts, 100,000 barrels of 300 pounds capacity will

e required for the rice crop alone.

—Jenny Lind is represented as gracious and helpful to American girls who are studying muni abroad and seek her connsel; but she advises them to return to America for training and employment, both of which she thinks can be better obtained here than it -A few days ago an exhibition of patent

car couplers was given at Hartford, Conn. The Legisla

ture is about attempting to force all ratiroad companie to provide couplers that will work without a man be tween the cars, and the Commissioners, to whom the matter was referred, invited this unique competition. -At Lawford, Essex, England, lately, a and died of a wound from a pitchfork. One of the wit-nesses being asked if there was blood on the fork, said he had wiped the fork, greased it, and laid it away. It was chicked that a superstition prevails that if this course be

taken the injured person will recover. The fork must be laid up notil the wound is healed. -James M. Osgood of Boston religiously believed that all public stare performances for money were wicked and disreputable. His wife was a fine singer, and did not like to restrict her talent to church and home uses. She went to Europe six years are for a musical education, and has been very successful in con-certa. The husband now succ for divorce on the ground

-The Rev. Everett L. Rexford of Detroit was frequently mattreated by his wife, and her furious assaults were caused by the elightest provocations. The suffering clergyman at length resolved that, if she was safering ciercyman at length resorted into, it has was anne, he would stand her treatment no longer, but would obtain a divorce. First he employed three physicians to examine her, and they pronounced her of sound mind. Then he instituted divorce proceedings. But since filing the bill the experts have medified their opinion as to her -Gov. Blackburn of Kentucky has used the pardoning power so freely as to have incurred severe censure. "We are all human," be responds, "and have human hearts, which are touched by the sorrows of others. This is no great offence, but I think I have obtain been unjustly criticised." What moved him effectually, be explains, was the fact that in the penitentiary two convicts were crowded into nearly every cell four feet wide, six long, and six high. The men thus roomed were dying at a fearful rate, and he determined that the prison should not be a charnel house. Therefore he set avariy

200 of the feeblest and most deserving of them free -Rosina, Countess of Miraflori, the late King Victor Emanuel's widow, lies dangerously ill at her Piedmontese country house, and is not expected to cover. Ever since her royal husband's death she has once visited Rome. With her stepson, Kinz Humbert, and his family, she has held no communication through out the past three years. Upon this lady Victor Emannel bestowed, at different times, grants of land and money of such value that the "drum major's daughter" became one of the wealthiest women in Italy. Upon her death her large estates and funded property will be

flors, and only daughter, the wife of a Genoese margins -Everybody knows what an umbrella is, and can tell of what it is constructed; but low are aware useful and generally missing property. An official est mate, made in September last, in Kingston, Jamaics, showed that there were a little over 500,000 sticks await ing export to England and the United States to be made nto umbrella handles. These sticks were almost without exception pimento, and it is not surprising to be inormed that owners and lessees of pimento walks are be to uproot, in a few years, all their young trees. The export returns for the past five years show that an average of 2,000 bundles of sticks has been sent out of the island annually in the ordinary course of trade, and the returns for the first three-quarters of 1881 show an export of over 4.200 bundles valued at \$15,000. When it is remembered that

each bundle contains from 500 to 800 sticks, each a which represents a young bearing plinents tree, the ex-tent of the destruction may be realized. -The Mark Lane Express of London, having circulated questions respecting draught horser among a number of great firms. Ac., employing them, has de-tained much information in reply. To the question, "Is there any breed of heavy draught horses which more than another is especially adapted to heavy work in pavel towns?" the Southampton Dock Company regime: With twenty five years' experience, we find that He gian and English mixed-bred horses are best adapted for seavy work on paved and on rough roads. Geldings are always preferred, and roans are the favorite solon." Measure Courage, great London brewers, object to heavy, fleshy-legged horses for work on the stones. As to heav! legged horses, opinions are divided. Mr. Wallis of Dab im, who horses the express warons of several leading trial rationads, says that the English and Scott horses are much more easily managed than the Irish. One astherity pronounces in favor of the mixed Belgian and English horses so far as price, power, and durability are concerned; but most are decidedly in favor of the breeds

of the United Kingdom. The feet of foreign biseds we -Earl Fitzwilliam, who lately summoned his tenants to Wentworth House to inform them that they had no half year's rent to pay is one of the dozen wealth test notice to England, and comes of a solid, respectable race, which has vigorously supported filteralism out never wasted their substance to riotous tiving. He is grandson of the Ea I for whom Dublin put up it; shatters when he was recalled from the Viceroyalty, through the intrigues of those who auticipated from bun a too favorable in toeir eyes toward the land Wentwo this about the only house in English the practice is still maintained of having secasi-public day. It is then announced that Lord an Fitzwilliam are at home to all triefles, and (a) come the "nobility and sentry," in tourselless. ers. A member of the family pression at each ing tables. The servants of the cursts are intertained at a lete nearly \$4,000 period in Minutes, he and twingly comes to find the Early of the drive administral of Early on a spends to remaining there, and did not to

-There is a certain melanchely

nice 17 of et to any eff to agent up training in are noter used of relating. An officer who e the enquestion of the Lore was received asset or the state of democalization of even the a deep who despried in hundreds and gave to to the country. At times, when provides the their carmidace and secontinuents. De wretched femile had to be derived off at the baxwest. Buts officer alleges that some to commenced absorber their test sermants hope that the eventy would make represent the crowle of French desirt re but "No eaw through it and did not the imports tra-is Aurelies to Path to make the printered esticated. All mentalling act of the range we track and shot out of hand and it shottly compared a strazzler, has possess of life of bisticates with the site offermore at 0.004 ting a per-and a house, how a too 1 feV of 12 had no money with him, but would rain came, hard by, in ten minutes and panexed. When he came been, as settled he tours I the men, who a farmed to be a to ing his wrong to braurelles de Paneton, wi ral, "that took the man's honder "You and the serreunt major, salution, and I have brought him the money " He was in a line under arrest tried by court a artist and and the